

Scraps and Facts.

—The remnant of the famous Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, fell a few days ago.

—Rumor now has it that Gen. Ben. Butler will hereafter reside in and practice law in New York City.

—Beast Butler says he issued that famous order against the ladies of New Orleans, because he knew it would please the Massachusetts colon marm.

—The infant son of Col. Nicholas Smith and his wife, Ida Greeley Smith, has just been christened Florence Greeley, in honor of his dead grandfather, the great journalist.

—As an evidence of the regard the Americans feel for the father of his country, there are thirty-four counties and two hundred and fifty towns and villages in the United States and Territories named Washington.

—Virginians claim that since the whipping-post was reestablished in that State, most of the jails have been emptied, petty crimes have almost ceased, and vagrants are seen no more in the streets.

—Queen Victoria has just attained her fifty-ninth birthday. Only twelve others of the reigning sovereigns of Christendom (out of thirty-eight in all) have attained to this age.

—Since P. T. Barnum offered \$10,000 for the return of Charles Ross, he has received a great number of letters from people who know where the boy is, and want \$50 or \$150 to send detectives to get him.

—Learning that George Peabody and Grant are the only Americans to whom the freedom of London has been tendered, the Boston Post observes that one is noted for what he gave, and the other is famous for what he received.

—The Philadelphia Times says that Associate Justice Wright, of South Carolina, is a colored man of full blood and a native of Pennsylvania. He lived in Seneque county previous to the war, and studied law and was admitted to the bar. He is without education.

—Cooked snails are said to possess the power of restoring tone to the coating of the stomach when badly injured by strong drink. The sale of snails is a source of much profit to the peasants of Tivoli, near Rome, Italy, and the flavor is said to be more delicious than that of oysters.

—A patentee of a favorite "bitters" testified under oath that a fifteen-ounce bottle thereof contains fourteen ounces of whiskey and one ounce of spirits of juniper. A contemporary thinks he might have thrown much more light on the "bitters" question if he had been required to tell what the fourteen ounces of whiskey are made of.

—Ex-Governor Chamberlain's wife is quoted by a Cincinnati Gazette writer as saying: "Daniel has had all the notoriety he cares for, and more than he ever dreamed of having. He has had quite enough of political life. Now he is going to live for me and the children, and make something remunerative out of his profession."

—The New York Tribune gives a rather formidable list of churches in that city upon which mortgages rest. The Presbyterian Churches there are in debt, \$706,000; Reformed, \$644,000; Protestant Episcopal, \$453,000; Roman Catholic, \$229,000; Baptist, \$212,000; and other denominations enough to bring the total up to nearly \$2,400,000.

—Apropos of the political complications in Europe, it may be of interest to know the cost of the maintenance of soldiers in each of the great countries on the other side of the ocean. It is said that England spends for each of her soldiers \$500 per annum; Russia, \$240; France, \$234.40; Belgium, \$207.40; Germany, \$195; Turkey, \$184.40; Italy, \$183.46; Denmark, \$176; Spain, \$155; Austria, \$144.

—The first shipment of pig iron from America to Europe has been made. Five tons have gone from Pittsburgh to Antwerp. Belgium is importing American pig iron, which seems likely to come into extended use in that country. That will indeed be a commercial revolution when we cease to be dependent on foreign countries for iron and steel.

—When the members of the Louisiana returning board were in the custody of the House of Representatives at Washington last winter, some of their sympathizing Republican friends in the Senate raised a sustaining purse of \$1,100, both for aid and comfort and for obstinacy. But the white members gobble the whole money, and the black men actually had to borrow money to get home to Louisiana again.

—Among the papers submitted to Attorney General Devens, by District Attorney Howard of Utah, are the unpublished portions of Lee's confession, which are said to implicate Brigham Young and other high members of the Mormon Church in the Mountain Meadows massacre. The chief obstacle to effecting a conviction upon Lee's statement is said to be the difficulty of procuring witnesses, now widely scattered.

—The Detroit Tribune publishes a number of letters from leading Republicans of that State in response to a circular asking opinion upon the President's Southern policy. Seventeen of the letters cordially approve of that policy, as the only wise and just course; eight give their qualified approval with regret at some of the results. Three are doubtful and four are emphatic in their condemnation. All, however, are warmly in favor of standing by the party and the administration.

—The tax collector of the first district of New Orleans has been in office only two months and a half, but his returns show that he licenses alone has received more than was paid into the same office during the whole of last year. This has been done without employing any harsh or even urgent means to force such collections, but is due to the cheerful readiness of all classes of the people to pay their taxes to a government which they feel confident will make a proper application and render an honest account of the same. The other tax collectors of New Orleans have been equally successful.

—The Baltimore Sun's Washington special says alluding to Chief Justice Waite: "Although not stated by his authority, it is known that the Chief Justice was not pleased with his experience in South Carolina, either political or social. In regard to the trials of the Ellenton prisoners, the Chief Justice was not pleased that the jury were divided on the color line—the six black jurors being for conviction and the six white jurors for acquittal. The impression produced on the mind of the Chief Justice was that some of the prisoners were guilty and ought to have been convicted."

—And now California comes to the front with a tale of longevity a little over-topping anything the East has yet afforded. Her name is Señora Peras Glen, a Mexican woman of San Gabriel mission, and her age, established by undisputed record, 140 years. She was married at 13, and has eleven children. She is now living with her youngest—a baby of 83. She was a tobacco smoker till fifteen years since, when she left off the habit, as likewise that of wine drinking. A singular fact is that her hair, once of a snowy whiteness, is turning black and silky, and another half century, it is believed, will restore the venerable señora to blooming girlhood again.

—Twelve States will hold elections during the present year, to-wit: Kentucky, August 6; Vermont, September 4; California, September 5; Maine, September 10; Iowa and Ohio, October 9; and Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin, November 6. In four of these State Legislatures are to be chosen, which will furnish successors to the like number of United States Senators whose terms expire on March 4, 1879, viz.: Kentucky, California, New York and Ohio, in all of which it is probable the Democrats will be successful. In Mississippi two amendments are to be voted for—one to abolish the office of Lieutenant

Governor, and the other to have the Legislature to meet once every two years, instead of every year.

—The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during May were about \$300,000 more than during the corresponding month of 1876, but for the portion of 1877 that has passed the dry goods importation has fallen off near \$400,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Then there is less being thrown on the market and more going into the warehouses. In fact the country is learning more and more to use domestic goods, and this, with other causes, is interfering with foreign importations. In 1871-72, in eleven months the dry goods importations at New York exceeded \$134,000,000; now it does not reach \$73,000,000, and the decline year by year has been a steady one.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1877.

How to Order the Enquirer.—Write the name of the subscriber very plainly, give post-office county and State in full, and send the amount of the subscription by draft or post-office money order, or enclose the money in a registered letter. Postage.—The Enquirer is delivered free of postage to all subscribers residing in York county, who receive the paper at post-office. Outside the county, and to all other subscribers the postage is paid by the publisher. Our subscribers, no matter where they receive the paper, are not liable for postage, it being prepaid at the post-office here, without additional charge to the subscriber. Watch the Figures.—The date on the "address-label" shows the time to which the subscription is paid. If subscribers do not wish their papers discontinued, the date must be kept in advance. Cash.—It must be distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job-work, are cash in advance.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—Miss Sena Young, of Rock Hill, died on Tuesday of last week.

—C. W. Buttz, of Charleston, ex-Congressman, Solicitor, etc., is suing for a divorce.

—The election for Senator of Darlington has been fixed by the writ of the President of the Senate for the 26th instant.

—The Catholics of Charleston sent seven hundred dollars to Pope Pius IX, on the recent occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the papacy.

—The Marlboro Planter states that ex-Senator Whitmore is not living in Boston, but in a retired place outside the city, and amuses himself and family with rides for pleasure.

—It is rumored in Columbia that Judge Carpenter will refuse to surrender the judgeship of the fifth circuit to Judge Kershaw, until he is forced to do so by law.

—Andrew Crawford, Jr., a young lawyer of Columbia, has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Judge of Probate for Richland county. The radicals have nominated W. R. Marshall, former reading Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the same position.

—Governor Hampton left Columbia last Friday night for New York, for the purpose of effecting the loan of \$100,000, under the joint resolution of the General Assembly. He will also, while absent, attend a reunion of the Shields Guards at Albany, to which he has been specially invited.

—In the account of the recent fire in Union, copied into the ENQUIRER from the Union Times, the statement was made by the Times that the origin of the fire was attributed to the careless throwing of a match among some loose paper by a clerk in W. R. Briggs & Co.'s store, after lighting a cigar. Since that publication appeared, the young man alluded to informs the editor of the Times that there was no loose paper anywhere near where he threw the match, and when he threw it, after lighting his cigar, he stepped on it and he believes it was put out. And further, that his brother was in the store after he left it and saw no fire there. As we published the paragraph imputing carelessness to the clerk, in justice to him we give him the benefit of his statement. The Times concludes that the origin of the fire is as yet a mystery.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—A colored company, bearing the name of the Mecklenburg Guards, has been organized in Charlotte.

—The first distinction in the senior class at Davidson College was awarded to Mr. W. S. Moore, a son of D. D. Moore, Esq., of Rock Hill, S. C.

—Charles M. Lines, the pioneer shoe manufacturer of the South, for the wholesale trade, died in Thomasville on the 12th inst., aged 74 years.

—John A. Hyman, colored, ex-member of Congress, has been appointed collector of internal revenue for the 2nd collection district of North Carolina.

—It is telegraphed from Washington that C. S. Winstead, internal revenue collector of the 5th or Greensboro district, has been invited to resign. His successor has not yet been named.

—Mrs. Victoria Bolejack, wife of Nat. Bolejack, was divorced from her husband at the late term of Stokes court. She was a Miss Bunker, daughter of one of the Siamese twins.

—A portion of the King's Mountain gold mine in Gaston county, covering an area of a quarter of an acre, caved in last week, which will delay operations for six or eight months. The disaster occurred in the evening, while all the miners were out, and fortunately no human life was endangered.

—A horrible case of infanticide has been discovered in Iredell county. Sarah Johnson, a girl of 17 or 18 years, destroyed her newborn infant—an illegitimate child—by cutting its throat. A man named Houston, the reputed father of the child, has been arrested and placed in jail, charged with being accessory to the deed.

—The commencement exercises at Trinity College closed last Thursday afternoon. By reason of his official engagements, Governor Hampton was prevented from attending for the purpose of delivering an address, as had been expected. Short addresses were delivered by Governor Vance and Hon. James M. Leach.

—The Charlotte Observer says that quite an excitement has been gotten up among the colored people of that section by one of their number from South Carolina, who has appeared among them as an advocate of emigration to Liberia. The better and more industrious class of colored people, however, oppose the movement.

—The Lincoln Progress says the portion of Gaston county lying between that town and Dallas, is infested with a great many mad dogs. A cow bitten by one of them made a violent charge on a wagon and team a few days ago, but was soon dispatched by a rifle gun. The people of Gaston are considerably excited over the number of mad dogs in their midst.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Dr. J. W. Davenport, a native of South Carolina, but who has been for several years residing in Dallas, Texas, has made a chemical discovery, which bids fair to prove of incalculable benefit to the human family, while it will also completely revolutionize all methods heretofore in vogue for the preservation of fresh meats, vegetables, fruits, etc. The discovery is thus described by the New Orleans Democrat:

A learned and practical physician—Dr. J. W. Davenport, of Dallas, Texas—has made a discovery, and obtained the patent therefor, which promises to be of incalculable value and usefulness to the present and future generations. It is simply the ascertainment of the chemical components of a fluid for keeping all kinds of fruits, vegetables and meats fresh, sweet and pure. The aim of the ingenious chemist has been to discover the ingredients of a pickle which would arrest the process of decomposition and extinguish the germ of decay of all animal and vegetable substances without impairing their flavor or imparting to them any injurious effect. It is simply a pickle of the most inexpensive sort, costing infinitely less than brine or vinegar, in which any meat or vegetable may be kept in vessels, submerged for months, and when taken out will be found as pure and fresh as the vegetables came from the garden or the meat from the butcher's stall. This pickle may be furnished and prepared at a cost of four cents per barrel. The pickle is so nearly tasteless and palatable as to demonstrate its innocuousness, and yet from the specimen we saw yesterday at 61 Carondelet street, green corn which had been immersed in it for twelve months, when boiled, could not be distinguished from the corn which had been gathered that morning. Mutton, pork chops, and even fat pan-bottes, placed in this pickle week after week, when subjected to heat, had preserved all their original freshness and flavor. No one would ever suspect that they had ever been brought in contact with any chemical fluid or substance. It would appear that this fluid is far more effective and reliable in preserving vegetables and meats in their original freshness than the strong brine used in preserving salt meats. This fact being established, the superiority of the salt water pickle, and its universal adoption, and prove invaluable for use on ships, in armies, and on plantations. The simple anti-scorbutic effects of such a preservation of fresh meat and vegetables would render it of incalculable benefit.

The Dallas (Texas) Commercial, published in Dr. Davenport's town, speaks in the highest terms of the discovery, the editor having had ample opportunities of testing the same. In the issue of the Commercial of May 14th, the editor says:

To-day the writer visited Dr. Davenport's residence, and re-inspected some of the materials which have been preserved by the process. The demonstration of its success are as complete as the evidences of the senses of sight, touch and taste could make them. Green corn, plucked now nearly two years ago, is as fresh, nutritious and as sweet as if the shucks had just been taken from it. Tomatoes, by virtue of the preservative, always ripe and luscious. Asparagus can't wait under subjection to the Doctor's treatment. And passing from the vegetable kingdom to the animal, the experiments—perhaps should say triumphs—are startling. * * * In short, Dr. Davenport has discovered and applied an antiseptic principle which bids fair to do away with all canning and desiccating business. He can instruct whoever will, at a cost that is a mere trifle, to have a garden all the year round, to have fresh meats forever, and the applicability of his process is almost limitless.

Mr. L. G. Strauss, who can be seen at the store of M. Strauss & Son, in Yorkville, has on exhibition, corn, fruit and vegetables, preserved by this process over twelve months ago, retaining their original freshness as if they had been plucked but yesterday. Mr. Strauss will be pleased to show the samples to any one interested in the subject of keeping fresh fruits and vegetables throughout the year.

EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

Hayes and His Party.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says it is positively certain that at the extra session there will be a decided stand taken against Hayes and his policy, by his party friends in both Houses of Congress. It will be initiated in executive session in the Senate, but will soon spread to the open sessions. In the present very nearly equal political division of parties in the Senate, the result will be that even in the absence of any formal alliance or understanding with disaffected Republicans, the Democratic Senators will, nine times out of ten, be able to control both legislation and the approval or rejection of appointments. The Bellicent Mexicans.

Gen. Sheridan telegraphs officially to Washington, confirming a news dispatch from Galveston, Texas, which says that on Sunday a detachment of Government Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande to avoid a conflict with a superior force of revolutionists who were closing in on them. The revolutionists crossed in pursuit, killed several, and then returned to the Mexican side. The military at Fort Clark arrested the Mexican Government troops for violation of neutrality laws. Gen. Sheridan regards the prisoners as a hard set and wants to get rid of them; but the War Department directs that they be fed and detained.

A Hint to Political Agents.

A Washington dispatch says that some time since a special agent of the Department was appointed from one of the Southern States and assigned to duty in the South. This duty proved arduous and sometimes disagreeable, and led to a letter from the new special agent, in which he insisted that his labors should be confined to his own State, and that the understanding when he was appointed was that he should aid his party friends in organizing an administration party in his State. This assumption on his part called forth a letter from the Postoffice department, in which the following language is used:

"You were not appointed to organize and build up administration party in your State or elsewhere. You were appointed to do the work of the Postoffice department. You serve your party best by doing that work, and I shall take great pleasure in removing an agent and reducing the force when I discover that he has time to attend to party organization and party discipline. We must have no greater force than is necessary to do the Postoffice work, and politics is no part of this work."

The Turco Russian War.

A cable dispatch of the 18th, reports a terrible battle last Sunday between the Turks and Montenegrins. The cable says the advance of the Turks from Podgoritz to Albania has been carefully watched by Montenegrin spies, and every precaution has been taken in selecting a suitable point at which to receive the invading party. The Turks moved forward to Spuz, reaching that place Friday night and encamping. On Saturday morning, at daylight, the advance into Montenegrin began. The Turkish force numbered 10,000 men, under command of Ali Saib. The Montenegrins had taken up their station at Plana, 3,000 strong. About 10 o'clock the Turkish advance came upon the Monten-

egrin pickets, who fell back to the main body. An hour later four battalions of Ali Saib came up, and without halting attacked the Montenegrin position. Four determined attacks were made by the Turks, but in each instance they were repulsed by the Montenegrins. Boursa Petrovich had thrown up two rows of entrenchments behind these ramparts. The Montenegrins fought with a safe retreat into wooded hills always open behind them. The third advance of the Turks was made with eight battalions, led by Ali Saib in person. Flushed with three victories, the Montenegrins saw that their enemies came up to the attack with little heart; therefore they refrained from firing until they were within 200 yards, and then poured a heavy volley into their enemy's front, as a small body of Montenegrin horsemen dashed out from either side and fell upon the flanks. At first the flanks wavered, but rapidly changing front, killed many of the attacking party. The centre came up without halting until it received a second volley; then, through some mistaken order, or because of disinclination to advance, the Turks halted. The Montenegrins sprang over the parapet of their entrenchments and attacked the column with bayonets. The Turks broke, but were partially rallied by Ali Saib, and fell back about two miles, in tolerable shape, to an open place of country. Meanwhile the Montenegrins had reformed, and pursued the Turks. The Turkish horsemen pursued the Turks to Spuz. The Turkish dead at Plana along the road certainly equalled 2,000 men, besides many wounded and a few prisoners.

MERE-MENTION.

Alabama is harvesting a fine wheat crop, and the corn and cotton are clean and doing well. News has been received of a fight between the command of Captain Lee, of the 10th cavalry, and a band of Comanche Indians, near Lake Quemado, on the Texas frontier, in which four Indians and one soldier were killed. From an investigation of the case, it appears that McClelland, killed in the Chisholm tragedy, had, previous to the affair, forfeited all claim to British protection. A fire at Decatur, Alabama, last Friday, destroyed a number of business houses, involving a loss of \$37,000. Georgia's colored cadet, Flipper, stood sixty-fourth in a class of seventy-six. The vote in Georgia last week on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention resulted in a majority of nearly 10,000 in favor of the Convention. R. A. Thompson, a Democratic journalist, has been appointed Postmaster of Memphis, Tenn. Oliver H. Dockery, of North Carolina, has been appointed Consul to Leeds. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, has been appointed Solicitor of the Treasury. This is the appointment which was declined by ex-Governor Chamberlain.

The revenue officers in Southwestern Virginia are clamoring at Washington for a sufficient force to cooperate with them in suppressing illicit distilling. Caleb Cushing has resigned the Spanish Mission. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis has failed. Senator Boggs was the heaviest stockholder, and will lose \$100,000. His son Joseph, President of the Company, loses \$60,000. Silver is now going out of the United States Treasury at the rate of a million a month. The officer crop is too large for the army. Seventy-seven West Pointers graduated at the recent examination, and Gen. Sherman does not know what to do with them—especially Flipper, the colored graduate. "The dollar of our fathers" is the cry of the hard money men, while not a few young men would be content with the dollars of the father-in-law. Tennessee makes \$70,000 a year by leasing her convicts. A covered bridge over the Connecticut river, between Northampton and Hadley, was blown over by a hurricane last Thursday. There were six teams on the bridge, and a lady was killed. Stephen Brinkley, white, was hanged at Newnan, Georgia, for the murder of his wife, nearly four years ago. The case has been tried several times, each time going against the prisoner. Insanity was the plea of the prisoner.

THE COTTON CROP.

Mr. Dodge, the agricultural statistician of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, reports as the result of the official canvass of the area in cotton this year an increase of nearly four per cent. upon the acreage of 1876, giving a total in excess of 12,000,000 acres. North Carolina declines 4 per cent. and South Carolina 3. Georgia and Florida increase each 1 per cent.; Alabama and Tennessee 2; Mississippi 4; Arkansas 5; Louisiana 6, and Texas 15. The States of the largest area are back-ward in cotton. Alabama, Texas and Georgia. The condition is lower than in the past two years in June, but higher than in the year 1874. The State averages of the condition are as follows: North Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 91; Georgia, 89; Florida, 92; Alabama, 90; Mississippi, 91; Louisiana, 94; Texas, 91; Arkansas, 94 and Tennessee, 98. There were several frosts in May in North Carolina, and snow as late as the 10th. In some sections little rain fell during the month, and the cold rains have impaired their condition; imperfect stands are general and from one-third to two-thirds of the area in certain counties have been replanted. The weather has been unfavorable since replanting; the growth is from one to two weeks late in South Carolina and stands imperfect; drought and low night temperature are injurious; in some cases the early plants died and replanting failed to germinate. There is much complaint in Georgia of a poor stand caused by weather, cut worms, crickets, grasshoppers and aphids. Some instances of replanting and planting of other crops have occurred. The unpropitious weather in Florida has impaired the stands and condition, but the plant is improving under the recent elevation of the temperature. There is some complaint of the non-germination in Alabama and Mississippi, which is less general than on the Atlantic coast, where the plants are backward and the aphids troublesome. The areas at first wet, but have since been too dry and hot. The crop is two weeks late in the central and northern sections, but is in good condition in the more southern counties. In Louisiana germination has been prompt, growth vigorous, and culture better than usual. Cold nights injured early planted areas, and rain is needed in some localities. Late, from rain, and from destruction by grasshoppers and cut worms. A second planting has been attacked, and in some cases a third planting has been made with a prospect of a fair crop. The plants are of irregular size, generally small but healthy and promising, with exceptional areas infected by rust and lice. In Arkansas cold nights and rains necessitated replanting, and drought has since prevented vigorous growth. In some counties stands are good, fields are generally cleaner than usual. Similar meteorological conditions have been encountered in Tennessee, but the plants, though small, are generally healthy and cleaner culture prevails. In a word, the season has been too cool for cotton, too wet at the time of planting, and too dry since in all the area except Texas. The plant is not generally small but healthy, and free from weeds, and in it condition to improve rapidly with favorable weather. Cut worms and aphids had but a favorable season for destructive operations, and grasshoppers have been exceptionally numerous in Texas.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Kennedy Bros. & Barron—Sundries—Groceries—Sheet Iron—Dry Goods and Notions—Now in the Time—Flowers, Fruit, etc.—Hunters & Outlets—Musquito Bars—Piques—Chintz—Prints—Bishop and Victoria Lamps—Nain—Laces—Laces, Hamburg Edgings, etc.—Our General Stock—Summer Underwear.

Piano for Sale.

G. L. Riddle, W. J. Stephenson and Robt. Hays, County Commissioners—Fence Law Election in Bethesda Township.

HOME ON VACATION.

Misses Fannie Meacham and Willie McCorkle, who have been absent for nearly a year, attending school in Raleigh, have returned to spend their summer vacation at home.

OFF FOR SWITZERLAND.

Mrs. Mary Zuercher, widow of the late J. U. Zuercher, started for Charleston yesterday morning, from which city she will proceed via New York to Switzerland, for the purpose of visiting the relatives of her deceased husband.

BETHESDA TOWNSHIP.

As will be seen by the notice of the County Commissioners, published in another column, Bethesda township is the first in York county to call an election on the question of altering the fence laws. The election in that township will be held on Saturday, the 18th of August.

THE COUNTY TAX.

At a recent meeting of the County Commissioners, they decided to reduce the county tax for general purposes to 24 mills, which amount was deemed sufficient to meet the expenses of the county. The tax for State and county purposes in York will therefore be 12, instead of 12½ mills, as stated last week.

JUDGE KERSHAW.

Chief Justice Willard has made the assignment of Judges to hold the full terms of the respective Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions throughout the State. By the assignment of the Chief Justice, Judge Kershaw will preside over the Courts of the Sixth Circuit, embracing Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster and York counties. Judge Mackey, of this circuit, is assigned to the Seventh Circuit, embracing the counties of Newberry, Laurens, Union and Spartanburg.

"FENCE" OR "NO FENCE."

We are prepared to furnish tickets for either side in the pending contest over the fence question, and will supply them at 25 cents per hundred, or 500 tickets for one dollar, the cash to accompany the order. The tickets read, respectively: "In favor of altering the fence law," and "Against altering the fence law." Tickets will be mailed free of postage to any county in the State at the above prices. Persons ordering should designate the kind wanted by quoting in full the words of the tickets desired.

REFRESHING RAINS.

Refreshing rains have fallen throughout this section for the last eight or ten days, giving quite an impetus to the growing corn and cotton, both of which are represented as in good thriving condition. The farmers generally had their crops well worked previous to the rain, which fell in the most opportune time to be beneficial. Wheat and oats are being harvested. The latter is rather light, but wheat is fully meeting the expectations of the farmers, and as yet but little has been injured by the recent rains.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

W. T. Bell, President of the State Council of Friends of Temperance of North Carolina, will deliver an address in the Court House at Yorkville, on Tuesday night, 26th instant. The subject of his address will be: "The Temperance Reform—its Difficulties and its Hopes." Mr. Bell has the reputation of being an entertaining and instructive speaker, and will deliver a number of lectures in this State at the suggestion of Rev. George B. Wetmore, President Supreme Council of Friends of Temperance, and by the cordial invitation of B. W. Edwards, President of the State Council of South Carolina.

OFFICIAL BONDS.

The County Auditor and the County Treasurer of York county, recently appointed by Governor Hampton, have taken possession of their respective offices.

Dr. Robertson, Treasurer, has filed his bond in the sum of \$20,000, which has been approved by the County Commissioners, his sureties being Allen Jones, John R. London, J. M. Ivy and Iredell Jones.

W. A. Moore, Auditor, has given bond in the sum of \$5,000, with S. R. Moore, S. E. Moore, J. M. Cain and Dr. J. Wistar Allison as sureties.

THE CHURCH FESTIVAL.

The festival given last Friday night, in aid of the Methodist church, was a complete success. The ladies of the congregation, aided by ladies of other denominations, banded their energies to make it a grand occasion, and right worthily did they succeed. The hall was handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the tables, presided over by fair friends, were laden with substantial and delicious. While an abundance of every thing was provided, nearly all was disposed of, the enterprise being liberally patronized by the citizens generally, regardless of denomination. This was one of the most pleasing incidents of the occasion, and is an example worthy of emulation hereafter. We learn the receipts, with the funds already in hand, are amply sufficient to meet the expense of the contemplated improvements on the church edifice.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The following transfers of real estate have been recorded in the office of the County Auditor since our last report:

Elijah Nix to D. W. Fowler. Tract of 100 acres in Bullock's Creek township. Consideration \$800.

Elijah Nix to W. W. Ratchford. Tract of 346 acres in Bullock's Creek township. Consideration \$2,100.

Samuel K. Moore to Elizabeth Hanna. Tract of 258 acres in Bethesda township. Consideration \$1,030.

Elizabeth Hanna to Mary J. Hanna and children. Tract of 258 acres in Bethesda township. Consideration not given.

Alexander Strain to George R. Wallace. Tract of 40 acres in York township. Consideration \$480.

M. V. Darwin to John Bolin. Tract of 140 acres in Broad River township. Consideration \$700.

W. S. Moore to George W. Cansler. Tract of 242 acres in Catawba township. Consideration \$400.

Wm. D. Moore to Robert S. Moore. Tract of 17 acres in Bullock's Creek township. Consideration \$525.

T. B. Withers to Eliza Fullwood. Lot in Fort Mill. Consideration \$150.

B. H. Massey to B. F. Massey and others. Lot in Fort Mill township. Consideration \$600.

W. I. Clawson to T. K. Mull. Tract of 444 acres in Fort Mill township. Consideration \$4,440.

W. I. Clawson to Z. D. Boyd. Tract of 107 acres in Fort Mill township. No consideration given.

J. H. Clawson and Allen Jones, Assignees of B. F. Rawlinson, bankrupt, to J. M. Ivy.

Tract of 235 acres in Ebenezer township. Consideration \$822.

E. H. Edwards to W. P. Draffin. Tract of 172½ acres in Catawba township. Consideration \$5.

James A. Hogue to A. Sylvanus Wallace. Tract of 50 acres in York township. Consideration \$300.

M. L. Thompson to M. C. Thompson. Tract of 44 acres in Bethel township. Consideration \$240.

B. F. Briggs, County Auditor, to Thomas M. Lowry. Tract of 125 acres in York township. Consideration \$28.80.

J. W. Neel to Robert Black. Tract of 66 acres in York township. Consideration \$475.

Leander Dobson to Wm. Dobson. Tract of 27 acres in York township. Consideration \$350.

Mary Zuercher to Joseph Harndon. Lot in Yorkville. Consideration \$2,